

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

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S. McGOWAN, Abbeville, S C R. A. THOMPSON Walhalla, SC

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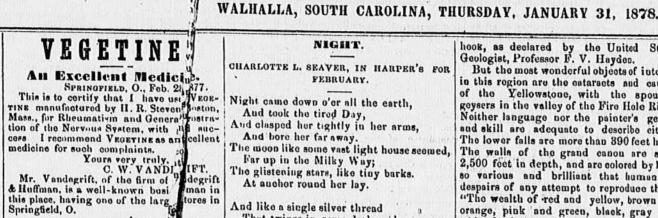
. ae junior partner, MR. THOMPSON, will also practice in the Courts of Pickens, Green-ville and Anderson. ££ January, 1870

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Oconee. In the Court of Common Pleas.

Sidney Davis and Warren R. Davis, Plaintiffs, against A. Cornog, Surviving Excoutor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Knox, deceased, Mary Knox, his widow, Louisa Grisham, wife of W. S. Grisham, Antoinette Nevill, wife of John C. Novill, Fannie Hardy, wife of John Hardy, Susan J. Wright, wife of John Wright, Leila Lee, wife of Jesse M. Lee, Isabella Knox, Thomas Kuox, Samuel Knox, James T Knox, Fannie J. Wright, (nee Knox,) widow of William Knox, deceased, and his eight shildren, to wit: Fletcher Knox, Tugaloo Knox, Lucy Cobb Knox, Sumuel Knox, Shoal Creek Knox, Matthew Knox, Janie Branch Knox and Willie Joe Knox, heirs-at law of Samuel Knox, deceased, Defendants-Complaint for Specific Performance, Relief, dec.

To the Defendants above nomed:

VOU are hereby summoned and required I to answer the compluint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pless, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said I to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, on the public square in Walhalla, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the doy of such service; and if you



Springfield, O. Our Minister's Wife 1877.

MR. II. R. STEVENS. Dear Sir—Three years ago I terribly with Inflammatory Our minister's wife advised me suke VECE-TINE. After taking one bottleary's entirely relieved. This year, feeling such an of the relieved. This year, leeting gan fri of the disease, 1 again commerced it that, and am being benefited greatly. It to reatly im-proves my digestion Reshup 14, MRS. 4ds LARD. 1011 West Jefferson Street. rsol

Safe and Su MR. U. R. STEVENS. In 1875 year VEGETINE Of Alcommended to me; and, yielding to the stassions of a friend, I consented to try the time I was suffering from general un ty and nervous prostration, superin'd and irregular habits. Itstor by overwork frful strength ening and curative properter my debilitated system fr bmed to affect first dose, and under its persistent use uni gaining more than use uni feeling. Since then I is n give VERETINE my most 78, ment as being a safe, su ly recovered. alified indorse dowerful agen in promoting health an system to new life and ring the wasted VECETINE is as long as I live the only medicine I up I never expect to find Yours truly, 120 Monterey Stre CLARK. ghang Penn.

The following le Mansfield, formerly p Episcopal Church, II m Rev. W. G. of the Methodist k. and at present settled in Lowell, m vince every one who reads his letter o onderful curative qualities of VEGETINE 2. thorough cleanser Feb. 15, 1876.

and purifier of the blog five Park, se Ma. H. R. STEVENS,

cars ago my health ng effects of dys-Dear Sir-About failed through the pepsia; nearly a yest typhoid-fever, in its st r I was attacked by It settled in form. permanent cure. I dered great pain at times, and was consaily weakened by a profuse discharge. I so lost small pieces of bone at different time Matters ran on thu about seven years, till May 1974 where the transmission of the terms and the

sive of the doy of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demunded in the complaint. Dated January 1, 1878. S. P. DENDY, Distort of A theorem

FEBRUARY. Night came down o'er all the earth,

NIGHT.

And took the tired Day, And clasped her tightly in her arms, And bore her far away. The moon like some vast light house seemed, Far up in the Milky Way; The glistening stars, like tiny barks. At auchor round her lay.

And like a single silver thread That twines in some dark ourl, The river wound through trees and brakes, A gleaming band of pearl. heard the soft low dip of oars, Like a weary, slow heart throb; And the wavelets lapped the bow of the boat-

A low, half broken sob.

And on that night, so long ago, A vision wondrous sweet. Come to me in its fullest joy, So perfect and complete. O golden dream! why did I wake To find it past and gone? The dream was like a glorious day; The waking, cold gray dawn.

Twere better far that I had died Believing it were true, Twere better far to sleep for aye Beneath the sky so blue, Than live when each long weary day Seems longer than before; When life is but a constant pain-A wound unhealed and sore.

The river still flows murmuring on; The stars are just as bright As when the vision came to mo That restful Summer night. The same? Yes. I alone am changed, Oh, God! each weary day wish that I had died the night The vision passed away.

The National Park.

In the Northwestern corner of the Territory of Wyoming, bordering on Montana and Idaho, lies a tract of country about fifty five by sixty-five miles in extent, possessing a greater combination of remarkable features than any other known area of like dimensions under the sun. It contains 8,578 square miles. Its elevation above the sea level is from 6,000 to 14,000 feet. It lies mainly, but not entirely, on the East side of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. By act of Congress, approved March 1, 1872, this tract was withdrawn for ever from sale and set apart as a permanent pleasure ground for the amusement and instruction of the people, under the designation of the Yellowstone National Park. The grandeur and variety of its

scenery, the salubrity of its summer elimate, and the health-giving qualities of its therting hills," and in the radiant valleys of nal waters wil a few years, make it the Meeca of the tourist, pleasure seeker the upper Yellowstone. A resolution was and invalid from all parts of the civilized passed at the recent meeting of the Ameriworld Among its innumerable attractions can Association for the Advancement of are some of the grandest cataracts, cascades, Science, calling upon our National authoricanons and mountain summits on the conties to act in this matter. It is a subject of tinent. Its spouting geysers, in number quite as much interest to educators as to and magnitude, exceed all others known men of science, inasmuch as the park may be justly regarded as a vast museum whose Its numerous mud springs, solfataras, fumeroles and beautiful terraced hot springs are unlimited resources are capable of illustrabeyond description in the magnitude and ting almost every object of thought or splendor of their decoration and action. subject of study within the range of oreated The sources of the Columbia, the Colorado existences. Let our educators and friends and the Missouri rivors are all said to lie of education, therefore, add their voices and within this pleasure ground of the nutions votes to those of the scientists in the effort Its mountain summits are covered with to preserve from descenation, and for the eternal snows, while many of the valleys high purposes of instruction, the grandest are made radiant with the sparkle of lakes heritage of natural sublimity, beauty and whose waters are clear as crystal. utility ever bostowed upon man. The most mugnificent of these lakes is [The Educational Weekly. the Yellowstone, the source of the river, lying nearly in the central portion of the Three Blunders. park. Its form is similar to that of the General A. M. Pleasonton, in Philadelphia human hand with the palm to the front and the fingers pointing downward. The altitude of the lake is 7,427 feet above tide Weekly Times. water, and its present depth is about 800 Three serious blunders deprived the feet. It is fed by the snows on the lofty Army of the Potomac of the best fruits of mountains that flank it on all sides. The their lubors. The first of these was the length of this beautiful sheet of water is change of commanders a few days before about 22 miles, and the width 10 to 15 the battle. This delayed the movements of miles. Protessor Hayden declares that the army and was near losing us the position there is nothing on the continent that equals at Gettysburg. It was singular that a it in the brilliant hues of its waters and the Government that claimed "never to swap plendor of its surroundings. The clear horses while crossing a stream" abould have green shading of the mountain slopes, with done so in the most important crisis of the the ultramurine tint of its shining surface, war The second blunder was the neglect produce an effect upon t e observer which of the Government to send 50.000 of the can neither be imagined nor adequately 70,000 men around Washington, by the described. The temperature is that of cold way of the Battimore and Ohio Railway, to spring water. In the early part of the day the South of the Potomac, to oppose the its surface is usually calm, and its varied crossing of Lece. With the Army of the the one to levy a two mill tax annually to hue, from livid green, shading off into a Potomae in his rear, and 50,000 men to support public schools. deep ultramarine, presents a picture of beauty that is descling to behold. During oppose his crossing, the war in Virginia The third blunder was the refusal of Genethe later hours a strong wind sometimes ral Meade to follow the enemy after the arises, stirring the calm lake into all the fury of an ocean storm. The amount of repulse on the 8d of July. This lost the regetation produced in the depths of Yellow. army all the advantages for which they had stone Lake is immense, vast ridges of it toiled and struggled for many long and lining the shores at certain seasons after a weary days; but it could not detract from high wind has swept over the surface. The only fish found in the lake and in the neighboring streams is the trout, whose and proudest army the South ever put into numbers are said to be inconceivable. Most the field. of the fishes in the lake are afflicted with The campaign of Gottysburg was the the presence in the bodies of a peculiar best campaign of the war on the Northern intestinal worm which, for the time being, renders them unfit for use. The presence side. It was conducted on the truest principles of war, as established by the greatest of hot springs, with their cones rising above masters, viz: to separate the enemy from his the surface, is a singular fact, the water base while securing your own base of opera within the cones being almost boiling, hot Trout have been caught by persons standing upon these cones and cooked in the bot water without being removed from the the Government at Washington, and is

hook, as declared by the United States Geologist, Professor F. V. Hayden.

But the most wonderful objects of interest in this region are the cataracts and canons of the Yellowstone, with the spouting geysers in the valley of the Fire Hole River. Neither language nor the painter's genius and skill are adequate to describe either. The lower falls are more than 890 feet high. The walls of the grand canon are some 2,500 feet in depth, and are colored by hues so various and brilliant that human art despairs of any attempt to reproduce them. "The wealth of red and yellow, brown and orange, pink and green, black, gray and white fascinates and bewilders every beholder," according to Professor Marshal, "seeming to reproduce before his admiring gaze all the ravished splendors of a very gorgeous sunset, whose charms, no longer evanescent, are here not painted but dyed through and through these mighty cliffs, and made as ciernal as the everlasting mountains they buttress." The geysers are oven more grand and magnificent, because accompanied by much of the pomp and oircumstance of elemental war in the spouting of immense columns of hot water to the height of 90 to 250 feet or mere, in the shooting up of vast volumes of steam to an occasional altitude of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and in the rumbling sound and vibrating motions that accompany the carthquake shock. There are three known geyser basins, but two of which have, however, been explored. These are in the valley of the Fire Hole already referred to, and lie to the Westward of Yellowetone Lake, from which they are reached by a tolerably well worn trail. Some of the orifices of the geyser cones are twenty feet in diameter, and during an eruption a column of hot water, filling this orifice, rushes outward and upward with terrific force, and to altitudes varying from 15 to 275 feet in some cases. The cones, rims and basins formed by the deposits from the springs and geysers are among the most magnificent of their attractions. Many of them have all the beauty of finish and brilliancy of coloring of the finest porcelain, while the waters within the rims and basins of many of the springs are so perfectly transparent that the smallest objects may be seen at the depth of forty or fifty feet.

Our purpose in referring to the park was not so much to attempt a description of its really indescribable wooders, as to call attention to the work of vandalism already inaugurated within it by tourists and visitors. Many of the magnificent structures built up by the action of the hot springs and geysers are being disfigured and destroyed by trophy hunters and others, actuated, too often it is to be feared, by a pure love of destruction. This shameless raid upon the varied glories of the "wonderland" should at once be stopped by the strong arm of the law. Congress ought promptly to take such action as will protect and preserve the decorations that Nature for ages past has treasured up among these "ever-

at Gettysburg. While our Southern friends circumstance, via: that in the campaign of within the limits of this state, was then General Grant from Culpepper to Rich- taken up, and Mr. Howard moved to strike mond General Lee pursued the same strategy and same tactics adopted by the Army of the Potomao in the campaign of Gettysburg. While General Grant is open to the severest criticism, in a military point of view, for operating on an exterior line and leaving his adversary secure in his communications and basis of supplies (precisely the blunder committed by Lee in his Gettysburg campaign) Lee's reputation as a General rests on the splendid defense of Richmond which he conducted in the years 1864 and 1865. The immense loss of life in General Grant's campaign against Richmond was due to his violation of the principles of war. The two cam paigos are good illustrations that neither Governments or Generals can disregard the

another illustration of the matchless equi-

poise of great minds disturbed by unparalelled

conditions, so graphically described by Gen.

fundamental principles of war without suffering immense saorifices and with uncertain results of success.

The General Assembly.

COLUMBIA, January 24, 1878. In the Senate, a bill for the protection of andlords leasing lands for agricultural par poses was read a second time. The above bill makes rent a first lien on crops. Bill to grant aid to the State Agricultu-

ral and Mechanical Society was taken up for consideration. Mr. McCutchen moved to amend by ad-

ding the proviso that the appropriation shall not be used to pay any past debt of such society, which was adopted.

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out the word "annual," because, he said, the Legislature could decide each year whether the association deserved State aid.

Mr. Lipscomb suid that the uncertainty of such aid would detract from its usefuloces, Mr. Cannon's amendment was not

adopted. Mr. Maxwell moved to strike out the

enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Gary opposed this motion. He said agriculture was the basis of all the prosperity of this State; that the agriculturists pay nincteen twentieths of the taxes of the Stute; that State aid had been granted to all other kinds of corporations; that such associations as this one was of great benefit to the farmeas in advancing agriculture and of advantage to the whole State by uniting all the people, by bringing them togeher at our fairs. He thought \$2,509 a year would be very well expended in its aid. The fair was in the nature of a great agricultural school and would improve those whose parents have never been able to send them to surest evidence to him that a higher grade

VOLUME XIII.---- NO. 11.

COURIER

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANS'T NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN-

Fraser, Gary, Kinsle, Lipscomb, Manning, McCutchen, Myers, Taft, Williams. So the dill was rejected.

Longstreet in his instance of General Lee Wi to impose an additional tax and seribe a mode for collecting the same on are discussing their campaigu of Gettysby, all persons licensed to sell wines, ardent I would call their attention to a notable spirits, malt liquors, and mixtures thereof,

out the enacting clause. On the question of rejection the bill Mr. Livingstone called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Bird, Buck, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Coker, Duncao, Evans, Fraser, Gary, Howaad, Joter, Kincler, Lipscomb, Munning, Maxwell, Myers, Todd, Williams.

Nays-Messrs Bowen, Counts Crittenden, Livingstone, McCall, McCutchen.

COLUMBIA, January 25, 1878. The bill to provide for the organization of he State University being the special order for 12.30 P. M. was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

Gen. R. R. Hemphill opened the discussion with a written address, in which he opposed the bill strenuously, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. His argu-ment was that the State already had more educational institutions than she could support; that Newberry College, Erskine College, Furman University, &c., were institutions which, if patronized properly, would afford education to all. The State was far too poor, he said, to establish a State University to be run on the high-toned principles of before the war. Better build up the common school system before the State attempted to establish an aristo --

cratic institution. Mr. Simonton showed the House that the bill did not seek an appropriation this year, but was intended only to complete an organization by which the State could get control of the Claffin University by simply making it a part of the University of South Carolina. In conclusion Mr. Simonton submitted an amendment, which deferred the opening of the it titution until the Legislature saw fit to sanction it.

Mr. Verner followed with a strong speech in favor of the bill, taking the ground that if a beginning was nover made nothing could ever be expected to be realized. He thought that \$10,000 would be amply sufficient to appropriate for the use of the in-stitution for the first year of its opening, and that that amount could easily be taken from the poll tax fund. Mr. Robert Aldrich followed in an ablo

speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Connor, of Abbeville, spoke earn-estly in opposition to the bill, holding that there was no immediate need for the estab-I shment of the University, and urging the postponement of the matter until the State was better able to stand the expense.

Mr. J. J. Hemphill said that the opening speech of Mr. R. R. Hemphell was the collego. He alluded to the social advan of education was necessary in the State. tages that accrue from these annual fairs. He thought an appropriation, small as it would necessarily be, would be the very best the handsome beau are in the habit of investment that any father in the State could make who desired his son to take a respectable : tand among his fellow-citizens. Denomiof the State; that though he had not yet national colleges, such as had been enumerated by the gentlemen from Abbeville, were fine institutions in their way, but they did not meet the needs of the entire State. They were institutious mainly for the grinding out of preachers, and while he had the highest respect for the clerical profession, yet he was confident that men who were educated in donominational colleges never could shake off their influence. He denounced the assertion that the college would be an aristocratic institution as a miserable pretence, indicative of a weak and indefensible side of the question. Mr. Simpson, of Anderson, strongly op-posed the bill, on the ground that it was not at present necessary, and that the State could not afford the expense. He said ho would be willing to sell the property to any company that desired to run an institute of the kind proposed, but was not willing to use the State money to support it. Mr. Haskell favored the bill, and Mr. Hood, of Abbeville, had just risen to speak, when the House adjourned.

Plaintiffs' Attorney. To the absent Defendants: A Cornog, Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel Knox, deceased. Mary Knox, his widow. Louisa Grisham, wife of W. S. Grisham, Fannie Hardy, wife of John Hardy, Susan J. Wright, wife of John Wright, Leila Lee, wife of Jesse M. Lee, Thomas Koox, Isabella Knox, Samuel Knox, James T. Knox take notice that the

complaint and summons in the above stated action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleve for Oconce County, S. C., o the first day of January. 1878, for specific performance, relief, &c.

S. P DENDY. Plaintiffs' Attorney

Jan. 3, 1878

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Oconee County. In the Court of Common Pleas. Sloan Y. Stribling vs. Thomas M. Fredericks. -Complaint to Foreclose Mortgage. BY virtue of a decretal order made by his Honor Thompson II Cooke, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, bearing date the 2d day of March, 1877. I will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Wallaula, between the 'egal hours of sale on MONDAY, the 4th day of Feb uary ne

the following a writed property. viz: Ail that piece or pr. for land simare, lvin , and being in the County and State after-aid, on branches of Martin's Creek waters of Seneca River, adjoining Rufus Casey and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less, being the same purchased by said defendant being the same reference of the same referen



continuance for any length of time, causes continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the lungs, or some chronic throat affection Negleot oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRON-OHIAL TROCHEShave proved their efficacy, by a test for many years, and will almost invariably give immediate rollef. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any theoremethics that include the source take any th eworthless imitations that may be offered Dec. 6, 1877 8-4m

By what I saw of heard I gained some confidence in VEGANE. I commenced thing it soon after, but felt worse from its effets; still I persevered, and soon felt it was be plting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfly for a little more than a year, when the efficulty in the back was cured; and for nie months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in the the time, gained twenta-fire I have in the time gained twenty-five

pounds of flesh being heavier than ever before in my life, nd I was never more able to perform labor ban now. During the pay few weeks I had a scrofu-

hos swelling assarge as my fist gather on another part of hy body. I took VECETES faithfully, and it removed

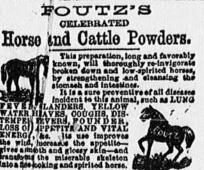
it level with the urface in a mooth. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble somer if I by taken larger doses, after having become constomed to its effects. Let your pactos troubled with scrofula

kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chroni diseases; and, if they will patiently take EOSTINE. it will, in my judg-ment, cure then. With great obligations, I am, yours ver truly, G. W. MANSFIELD.

Pastor of the lethodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

H. R STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



ma the

To keepers of Cows this prepara-tion is invaluable. It is a sure pre-ventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by botnal experiment to increase the tion is invaluable. It is a sure pro-yenitre against Rinderpest, Hollon Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase th quantity of milk and eream twent, per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, i petite, loceens their hide, and make faster. 1 11 hem an appetit

ses of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in to the above diseases will be cradi-A Rodin time, a certain prevented. If given ALLA A DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMOBE, Md. dby Druggists and Storekeepers through the United States, Canada and S. America. 1 9 8, 1877 24 1y and suid that there the beautiful belle and meeting, and there matrimonial alliances wore formed which were for the advantage been able to draw a prize from the lottery of matrimony, it was not from any fault of his. He said the South Carolina Club was an outgrowth of the fair, and it had done more to restore our ancient refinement than anything clse.

Mr. Kinsler also favored the passage of the bill. He said the agricultural association had been unable to carry on its operations as it desired, on account of the hard times and now it asked for the small pittance of \$2,500 a year, and be hoped the Legislature would not refse it.

Mr. Bowen said that if this bill should pass the country agricultural associations would expect a like appropriation for their benefit.

Mr. Wylie moved to commit the bill to the Judiciary Commitee.

Mr. Gary said he was surprised to see the bill opposed by a Senate composed so largely of agriculturists. For some reason the legal profession had been left out of the legislation to a large extent, and a clamor had been raised against them by demagogues for selfish ends. But the legal proession had always been the friend of the agricultural interests. The men who led the people in the last war, the legal profession, were, and are, the friends of the true interests of their State, and they have the advantage of being acquainted with the law of the land. He said that there never was known before now that such a provision was incorporated in the State constitution as

Mr. Bowen said that the Democratic par would have ended in 1863 instead of 1865. ty had pledged themselves to the two mill tax.

Mr. Maxwell said that the pledge as to that tax was not made by the Domooratic party, but by the central committe. He had voted against it, and did not consider the party weary days; but it could not detract from was bound by this pledgo made by the central the glorious distinction and honor of the tral committee. He was of the opinion that gallant soldiers who had humbled the best many people voted for that amendment without knowing that it was on their tick ets.

The motion to recommit was then rejectod.

On striking out the enacting clause, Mr. Gary called the yeas and nays which resulted as follows: Yeas-Mes.rs. Bowen, Buck, Cannon, Oarter, Coker, Counts, Crittenden, Duucsn,

In Northern China, people of all ages are dying of actual starvation by thousands. The famine extends over a district which includes at least 5,000 villages, and it is said that at least 500 die daily. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food. Those who can get husks and dry loaves, ordinarily used for ordinary fuel, are considere well off. The people at Shapsi are living on the corpses of their fellow beings who die of starvation. And the strong are killing the weak for the sake of obtaining their flesh for food.

Some of the North Carolina papers com plain that Governor Vance is pardoning too many criminals.

The tobacco crop of last year was 440, 000.000.

The last cotton crop is estimated at 4,750,000 bales.

An anachronistic pun: Adam was married on his wedding Eve.

Why ought a lady's home-dress to last a loog while? Because she never wears it out.

The hair of a young lady in Vormont turned white in a single night. She fell into a flour barrol.